Ammements To-Day.

Abbey's Park Theatre-Presh, the American endemy of Design-Establish Aquar'em -Circit Matines. Booth's Theatre—Methith. Bljou Opera House—the Darbing Henry. Dunnell's Museum-Brastway and the st. Dunnell's Museum Brain Dely's Theatre-Zasha Grand Opera House-Cura Mayerly's 14th St. Theatre-The Galley Slave. Maverly's Ath Av. Thentre—Givelle Maverly's Athlo's Garden—Blarz Venus Master & Blat's Concert Hall—Conset Madison Square Thentre—Hall Kirks Masonic Temple—Measurrism San Venecisco Minstrels—Brantway and 27th st

Standard Thenter—Drub.
Steinway Mail—Concet. Hathre.
Thentre Comigne—Muligan Oberis' Nomines.
Tony Pastor's Theatre—Variety
Lalon Square Theatre—The Dailcheft. Mailues.
Wallack's Fleatre—Wierr's the Cat?
Wistner Theatre—Unds Tom's Calina.

Why Did He Not Do His Duty Then

Mr. Conkling is evidently preparing to give to Mr. HAYES, as he retires from the White House, which he should never have entered, a hard, parting kick. The vindictive Senator purposes to expose the hollowness, the hypocrisy, of all Mr. HAYES's pretensions to the character of a civil service reformer.

This exposure may not be without an element of usefulness. But, comparatively speaking-contrasting it with what it once lay in Mr. Conkling's power to do-it seems a very small matter.

Mr. Conkling may somewhat increase the feeling of disapproval and of disrespect which will accompany Mr. HAYES as he takes his departure from the Executive Mansion for his quiet home in Ohio. But four years ago Mr. Conkling, by the simple performance of his duty, could have shut the door of the Executive Mansion in the face of the false pretender he now so heartily despises. All that Mr. Conkling would have been required to do then to accomplish this great result was to consider his country before his party.

In this supreme obligation the proud and ambitious Senator from New York failedsignally and utterly failed.

So we have had Mr. HAYES for four years in the White House, to go out finally at the toe of Mr. CONKLING's boot.

The Pennsylvania Deadlock.

To men who have no other interest in the contest now going on at Harrisburg than a desire for the public good, there seems to be a very plain road to a satisfactory result.

The Republicans carried the State and are entitled to the Senator, It is a misfortune that a Democratic Legislature was not chosen; but such is the fact, and since the Democrats are unable to achieve anything in a partisan sense, they are the freer to do what may be best for the State within the limits prescribed.

They cannot elect a Democratic Senator; they cannot return Mr. WALLACE. But they can prevent the seat which he vacated from being filled by some image of brass or iron or base clay. Cameron represents only the dominion of money. He is speechless, where the voice of his great State should be potent in debate. He can neither write nor talk; he can only intrigue. It is natural that he should desire a colleague no better in these respects than himself; and it probably rests with the Democrats in the Legislature to determine whether his ambition shall be gratified or not. It would no doubt be a day of supreme relief to him, when he should see the present Senator vacate the seat beside him, and a man still smaller than himself, with the Cameron collar on his neck, crawi up to occupy it.

The Democrats may, by open coalition with the independent Republicans, choose without further delay a Senator who will be able to do more, perhaps, than any Democrat could do to break down the Ring and redeem the State from political slavery. And why should they not? There are many agree in the supreme necessity of immediate release from the corrupt despotism of the Ring; in the necessity of a just apportionment; in the necessity for the regulation of commerce, both by Congress and the Legislature, so as to restrain the railroads within the bounds prescribed by the Pennsylvania Constitution; in the necessity for such a civil service reform as will make the officeholders the servants of the people and not of a party; and in many other things not necessary to mention. Such a coalition upon principles, formulated and declared, would need no vindication to the constituents of the members of either side. On the contrary, those who should stand out of it would find themselves exposed to a storm of popular execration; for these are objects of public policy universally recognized as of supreme importance, and the man who should resist them would proclaim himself a tool of the Ring. If it be wise and proper for all parties to combine for the overthrow of the Ring in Philadelphia, why is not the same thing wise and proper in the State? A Senator elected by such a coalition would of a certainty be independent, voting on all questions, including organization, with that party in the Senate whose policy coincided most nearly with the policy upon which he had been chosen. That would be a vast gain to the Democrats, considering the closeness of the Senate, and particularly the situation n which the Pennsylvania Democrats, not to speak of the Independents, will find themselves, if Mr. CAMERON shall have the power to get all his appointments confirmed without hindrance or exposure.

But it is said the Democrats may, by refusing to coalesce, prevent an election until after the 4th of March. That, however, is only a temporary expedient. The Legislature will be called together whenever the Ring sees fit; a Camenon Senator will be elected, and the great opportunity now offered will be lost forever.

It is a shame and a scandal that these two minority parties, agreeing as they do upon matters of vital importance, and with the power between them to effect a complete deliverance of the State from a deadly tyranny which they deplore in concerts should sit there week in and week out, waiting to be crushed by a common enemy.

Yet Higher Appropriations.

The Democrats of the House of Representatives won deserved credit for their work for retrenchment and reform in the Fortyfourth Congress, after the tidal wave which swept away a Republican majority of one however, and many appropriations were made in the last and the present Congress that will not stand scrutiny, and cannot be justified by public policy.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial

Representatives, where it aggregates \$55,000. The Bureau of Internal Revenue gets more

than half a million above the current year, and there is a general increase throughout, which cannot be successfully defended. The House surrenders in the contest with the Senate, in which the latter claims the right to regulate the pay of its own officials, and to raise it largely above the rates paid by the House for greater service. When this Congress opened, Mr. BECK and Mr. Davis, of the Appropriation Committee of the Senate, promised publicly to have these salaries adjusted fairly; but they have neglected to redeem that pledge, and have since then advocated other glaring extrava-

The good record made in the Forty-fourth Congress has not been maintained, and the departing majority of this Congress will not be able to point with pride to a steady fidelity to economy, so as to make a marked contrast with the coming expenditures under a Republican majority.

The Chairman of the Appropriation Committee has neither the peculiar mental qualifications nor the physical health and strength required for this place; and, with a disposition to do right, he has often been led astray. As a consequence, the Democrats will go out with less credit than they came in with. Not a few of them who are quitting public life to return to it no more will disappear unregretted, because they abandoned principle and slighted duty for a few crumbs from the official tables of a Fraudulent Administration.

The Public Nuisance in Pine Street.

The growing tendency on the part of great corporations here to assert rights which do not belong to them, and to exercise their assumed powers to the prejudice of the public welfare, has recently excited bitter feeling. It is to be hoped this feeling will not lead to any unjust legislation, but nothing can long prevent retaliatory measures in behalf of the people if the corporations continue to abuse their privileges.

We do not know the name of the company which has put up its telegraph poles in Pinc street within the last few days; but we do know that there has rarely been a more contemptuous and flagrant obstruction of a public highway. Many of the poles are of great size and height. They must have been made from lofty and magnificent trees In the lower part of Pine street, they have been placed on the sidewalk at points where the sidewalk is very narrow. In these places they occupy fully one-half of the way allotted to persons on foot. The sidewalk was narrow enough before. At the localities we have mentioned, people must now move in Indian file.

The Attorney-General, we believe, some times visits New York. He occasionally goes down to that part of the city in which Pine street is situated. We remember re-cently to have read of his presence in that neighborhood at the presentation of a gold watch to the Captain of the Port by the Harbor Masters-who manage to raise money enough for such objects, notwithstanding the lack of any legal fees attached to their offices.

If on some such occasion the Hon, HAN-ILTON WARD will direct his attention to the telegraph poles we have mentioned, he will see a public nulsance. Will he take the necessary legal proceedings to have that nuisance abated?

Gambetta Declares for Peace.

How largely France has regained her former weight and dignity is attested by the eagerness with which the Continental journals scrutinize and discuss Gampetta's public utterances. The other day he gave them something new to talk about, and it seems to be generally admitted that the friends of peace in Europe and the wellwishers of France have reason to be satisfied with the programme sketched by the Republican leader on resuming the post of President of the Chamber of Deputies.

To appreciate how completely this speech was a surprise and a reassurance, we must bear in mind the feverish apprehensions coused by the aggressive note which GAM-BETTA sounded last year at Cherbourg. The intimation seemed distinct that France was but collecting her energies for a grapple with her old enemy, and that a decisive triumph of the opportunist party at the coming elections would be followed by the adoption of a bold and warlike tone in the foreign policy of the Government. Nor was there lacking evidence to fortify the impression created by his words. Prime Minister FREYCINET, who was making a pacific speech at Montauban while language of a very different tenor was falling from GAMBETTA, was soon forced to resign, and it was noticed that the new occupant of the Foreign Office was specially energetic in promoting the Dulcigno demonstration, and in sustaining the claims of Greece under the decision of the Berlin Conference. Presently all sorts of rumors touching the avowed opinions or private intentions of GAMBETTA were bruited in diplomatic circles, and drew forth serious comments from official organs in Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Rome. It was said, for instance, that the ex-Dictator had declared that Greece should be his Sleswick, leaving ungrateful Italy and extortionate Prussia to guess in what direction he meant to look for his Sadowa and Sedan. How sincere were the apprehensions excited by the Cherbourg speech and the active intervention of France in the Turkish difficulties, may be inferred from the desire evinced at Berlin to tighten the Austro-German league, to allay or neutralize the anti-German sentiments of the Czarewitch, to create a breach between France and Italy on the Tunislan question, and, above all things, to prevent a war between Greece and Turkey, which, in its ultimate complications, might give France her opportunity. All these alarms, agitations, and counterplots were artfully stimulated by the Paris non-compromising press, whose cue it was to make Gamberra typify a national thirst for vengeance, both with a view to the enemies such a reputation would be sure to procure for him abroad, and to the distrust and aversion it could hardly fall to breed at home. In a word, expectation and anxiety had been wrought to such a pitch that hardly a diplomatist or journalist in Europe would have professed himself astonished had GAMBETTA announced, after his hands had been immensely strengthened by the communal elections, that the work of preparation was well-nigh concluded, and the hour of rehabilitation was about to strike.

In point of fact, GAMBETTA said nothing of the kind. After marking in detail the exhundred. Their zeal has gradually cooled, | traordinary momentum which the industrial and commercial forces of France have acquired, and the continual improvement in the fiscal situation, he adverted to the combined economy and efficiency with which every branch of the civil service is now

tingent expenses of the Senate and House of increasing number of trained soldiers who might at any moment be called under the standards, and to the rigor with which the selection and education of officers had been carried out, the winnowing and testing process having been applied indiscriminately to sergeants or corporals and to the general staff. But while he allowed his hearers to perceive from his allusions the potential strength of France in war, he added that the tremendous military engine of which she can dispose had been constructed not for aggrandizement, or the liquidation of

old quarrels, but simply for defence. He went on to say that the republic meant lasting and loyal peace. With a glance at Germany and the rumors touching French support of Greece, he declared that, notwithstanding some unfounded assertions, the world ought to know that the foreign policy of a republican Ministry could mask no secret designs or adventurous projects. For a cautious and pacific policy, the best of guarantees, he said, was furnished by the lemocratic form of government, which, dependent on the people's will, must consult the people's interest, and see to it that peace

abroad makes progress possible at home. The secret of GAMBETTA's conversion is his discovery that the prudent, hard-working masses of the people, who are now the absolute masters of the country, care very much more about the lightening of taxes, the maintenance of justice and order, and the advance in general well-being, than about glory and revenge.

The Effort to Stop Pension Frauds.

The pension debate which has been going on for a week in the Senate is one of the most memorable of the year. It shows what obstacles beset every effort to overthrow the pension frauds. Such was the popular outery against these frauds that when the annual pension appropriation bill reached the Senate, after having passed the House, an amendment was attached to it for the express purpose of giving Commissioner Bent-LEY greater power in tracking sham claims. Originally this amendment had been a separate measure; it was added to the annua appropriation for fear that otherwise it would never be reached and passed. It was promptly attacked, both on technical and parliamentary grounds, as being leadmissible, and also on its merits. Within the Senate, Gen. JACK LOGAN bore aloft the banner of assault, while, outside, the cohort of claim agents declared it a reflection on the American people and a useless expense. It was at last, after a full discussion, pronounced out of order, as being general legislation on an appropriation bill.

The proposed amendment was simply a device for obtaining trustworthy local information in regard to the validity of claims. Its provision for this purpose roads as follows

"Fig. 3. That there shall be appointed by the Score tary of the Interior, in each of the Congressional dis-tricts, a pension examiner, who shall be a person learner n the law, and of not less than five years' experience the practice of his profession. He shall slee appoint, it had not less than ten years' experience in the practice of his profession, Proceeds, That the examiner and surgent in each district shall be anherents of different politica parties: And proceeded further, That when two or more conparties: And possible further. That when two as mirre con-tiguous districts are situated in a city or other densely repulated locality, or when the number or pensioners and pension claimants in configuous districts is compara-tively small, and the Commissioner of Pensions shall be of opinion that a less number of examiners and surgeous than one of each for each Cohgressional district is re-quired, the number of such examiners and surgeons may be reduced by appointing one of each to perform the dutes hereinafter prescribed for two or more districts."

The measure, which is long and detailed, in subsequent sections directs the examiners and surgeons to administer onthe and take testimony, to make medical examinations, and to visit pensioners, claimants, or witnesses, where illness or disability pre vents the latter from travelling. It provides for convening boards of three pension surgeons in each pension district, so that any pensioner or claimant who thinks himself aggrieved may appeal from the deci sion of a single surgeon. It regulates the fees of the examiners and surgeons. Finally, it makes this provision:

"That it, after a pension has been allowed, the conmissioner of Pensions shall have good cause to believe that the same his been procured through fraud or mis representation, or for any other reason is of epition that it ought not to continue, he shall cause the case to be in westgated by the examiner or surgeon, or by both noting

Such, in brief, is the measure which has caused so much debate in the Senate for many days. It is obviously an effort to ferret out the frauds which are sapping the Treasury. It is designed to protect not only the people as a whole, but soldiers and relatives of soldlers from the companionship and competition of thieves and professional perjurers who masquerade as military heroes or the heirs of heroes. Yet, Gen. Jack Logan claimed to oppose the amendment "in the interest of the poor soldier," adding, with an air of sublime self-sacrifice this declaration:

"It is not so well for a Senator to stand and defend the day as it was in years gone by. No re iment, however loud it may appeal against the mistor, unes of this class of people, will ever cause me to shruk rom my duty in their defence."

The truth is that the pension system, as now arranged, is an invitation to fraud. Commissioner Bentley tells Congress plainly that anybody who will make a false oath can put himself in the way of receiving a pension. Everybody knows that many people can be found to commit perjury even for a few dollars; and Congress, in its Arrears bill, offers as a reward for successful perjury eleven hundred dollars cash down, and a life annuity thereafter. In a letter to the Senate committee having charge of the Pension bill, the Pension Commissioner says: "It is my opinion that not less than ten per cent, of the pension appropriations are paid out upon fraudulent and illegal claims;" and he adds that the adoption of a proper method of presenting the evidence of claims would save all this loss by fraud.

The pending Pension bill appropriates about \$50,000,000; and ten per cent, of that would be \$5,000,000. The annual pension payments hereafter will probably be about \$60,000,000 each; and ten per cent of that sum is \$6,000,000. This country has already paid out, since 1864, over \$450,000,000 in pensions; and ten per cent. of that is \$45,000,000. The new expenditure properly chargeable to the Arrears bill is estimated at \$510,060,000; and ten per cent. of that is

\$51,000,000. Yet the frauds still go on. The rejected amendment can still be brought up as a separate bill; but the discouragement of its friends and the approaching end of the session make it probable that we have already had the last of this effort to stop the pension frauda.

A Way To Do Business.

If all the members of both branches of the Legislature of New York could be induced to come to this city and spend one day in being driven through as many of the public streets as they could traverse in that time. it might result in some adequate provision

for keeping this city clean. With due respect to the members of both

vision should be preserved, so that they CABINET RUMORS FROM THE WEST.

Your Governor, Cornell, and your Senator,

facts, and admitting the force of their claim.

Garfield told Cornell and Platt that he was com-

selled to take a Secretary of the Treasury from

the West, but should be sure and make up this

loss to New York in another way.

From this starting point the rumor has

gained strength, since Cornelland Platt were at

Department. This report gets credence from

the fact that an anti-stalwart leader from New

York who recently visited Mentorsaid that Gar-

field evidently inclined to Postmaster James.

Fees to the Surrogate's Office.

In the County Clerk's office fees for the filing of papers

entry of judgments, recording decrees, Ac., are fixed by

statute, and stenographers' and jurers' fees are also col

conveyances, wills, &c. In the Surrogate's office numer

trust funds annually, and from time to time lovests othe

trust funds permanently, to the amount of about \$200.

more than they should be for the recording of an indi

We did not in the least misunderstand Mr.

Caivin's views, or the functions of the Surrogate. We criticised his proposition to establish

a system of fees where none now exists, and to

distinguish between the rich and the poor in

his court. The comparison he makes between

his office and that of the County Clerk or Regis-

ter is utterly fallacious. He proposes to regu-

late his fees according to the size of the estate

they are charged against; but in the County

Clerk's office the amount of a judgment does

in the Register's office the record of a deed

conveying property worth a million need cost

no more than the record of a deed conveying

The Gold and Silver Harcest.

California shows an increase in gold produc-

tion last year of \$579,579, and a decrease in sliver of \$360,873. Nevada shows a total falling off of \$6.998,093,

the yield from the Comstock being only \$5,312,502, as against \$8,830,502 in 1879—a decrease of \$3,517,070. The

\$5,850,301 in 1979—a decrease of \$1,220,230. Utah snow an increase of \$1,820,474. Calorado shows an increase of \$1,871,474 from 1979. Dakota and Artona show notable

The World's Fair and Mr. Hewitt.

At the meeting of the World's Fair Executive

muittee yeste day, Wm. A. Wheeler of the Finance

nouttre, in the absence of the Chairman of that com-

mittee, reported satisfactory progress in the work of so-liciting subscriptions. A number of subscriptions had been received, he said, since the preparation of the state-

ment made Saturday last, at which time some \$320,000

A Decision of Interest to the Rottlers of Beer and Ale.

An important decision affecting the interests

of the best and ale bottling and soda water manufactur-ing trades in this State was rendered by Justice Morgan in the fourts Court yesterday. Richard Orphan, a driver

in the employ of Robert Finan, a well-known beer bould

of Seventh street and Vernon avenue, Hunter's Point, was accessed last October and arraigned before Justice

Morgan for violation of what is known as the Botting

act chapter 330, at the Laws of 1875, which makes it a most enessor punishable by \$25 fine, for one beer bot

the hapter 130, or the Laws of 1875, which makes it a made meanor punishable by \$55 line, for one beer bodier to surrecutiously use the standard bottles belonging any other concern. In the present case the complaint as made by Charles 8. Fitspatrick or the Educate Bottles (Company Company, who found some of his bodies in Ordan's possession. Mr. Finan textified that he had come for the possession of the hottles innocently, and that he so the possession of the hottles innocently, and that he so defined to exchange them with Mr. Fitspatrick for one of his which Mr. Fitspatrick for one of his which Mr. Fitspatrick to one of his which Mr. Fitspatrick to the of the fitspatrick to the other with the projection was reliased. At his close of the aramount resistant had been discussed to rich courtes with a guilty intention of the bodies with a guilty intention of the courtes and been given before in the therefore hottorably discharged disc prisoner one custodly.

The Irish National Land League of the United

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A con-

ention of the Land Leagues of the United States, repre-ented by delegates therefrom, was recently held in Bu

all branches of the Irish National Land League of th United States were enjoyed to hold themselves encope with the central holy, the Irish National Land League :

with the central body, the trials National Land League on the United States headquarters in floation. The Parise the United States headquarters in floation. League on the Academy time Land League on the Academy time Land League on Sow York are simply branches. Therefore let them not trouble themselves about assuming unconstitutional powers. As organized bodies they may be recognized to the Company of the Com

No Strike.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please

ow us to correct a statement in regard to the reported strike among our watchmen. We have never had any strike among our force, and never expect to, nor do we ever deduct from any man's pay in case he meets with a loss. Van noses & Bautnen, of South struct, N. Y.

States.

coluct of Eureka District was \$4,639,025, as against

property worth but one dollar.

est. All this is done without charge to the fond.

rticle this morning it seems to me you have mi-

first-class foreign missions.

stood my views upon this subject.

he temptation to extortion.

comes of Wilson.

could see the dirt as it is. Why is it that something is not done to put an end to this crying evil? The warm weather will soon be upon us, when the accumulated filth will breed disease and death in loathsome and terrible forms.

Cannot the members from New York city secure the passage of some kind of an act which will result in the streets being actu-

If our State legislators would pay less attention to party politics and more to other kinds of dirt, it might be better, at least for the city of New York.

If reform Republicans have any mission in this world, it must be among other things to stop the corrupt use of money in elections; a practice which has been reduced to a system by the machine politicians.

In this view of the case, the suggestion of ex-Minister John Welsh to the bolting Republicans at Harrisburg as a compromise candidate for Senator must be considered about as gross an affront as could have been

The man who was elected President of the United States last November and the man who was elected Vice-President at the same time were formally proclaimed in joint session of Congress yesterday by the man who was not lected Vice-President four years ago.

There being not the slightest question of the airness of the count which gave Gen. GAR-FIELD and Gen. ARTHUR a majority of the elecoral votes, nobody proposed an Electoral Com-

As a spectacle, the performance was dull. I acked even that dramatic interest which would have possessed had Mr. JOHN KELLY seen present in the gallery, to rise and bow when the thirty-five votes of New York were announced and recorded for Ganrield and ARTHUR.

Gen. Sir G. Cour. Ey's battle with the Boers looks much like a British defeat. The exact situation of Gen. Colley, which is not clearly stated in the despatches, is in the Drakenberg Mountains, near the boundary between Nata and the Transynal, among the streams which unite to form the Buffalo River, and something less than twenty miles north of Newcastle. Knowing that the Boers had come in on his left flank, and menaced his line of retreat and supply, he sought to keep this line open as far as Newcastle, and was attacked during the progress of the mancuvre. Had the affair occurred earlier. Gen. COLLEY would be in a bad plight; and he may still be, should the Boers act promptly. But as his reenforcements are already very near Nowcastle, he is likely to be relieved if he can hold his own a few days longer. The early reports of this affair called one of those British victories about which Gen. COLLEY is perfectly willing to obey the Queen's direction, and use it mercifully.

Instead of sinking ten or eleven millions in the River and Harbor bill, this year, how would it do for Congress to vote outright a gratuity of one-half the amount to each of the Congressional districts concerned in the plunder? The districts would not then have to pay any thing out for wages, material, and other appliances for covering up the swindle, while the country would be several millions better off by

With five war ships holding the Gold Coast, their guns commanding the shore for a distance of at least two miles inland, there can be no danger for British residents in King Coffee's threatened iestilities. The adminal cause of the war is Gov. Ussnen's harboring of a contumacious vassal of King Correc, and refusing to surrender him to justice. Perhaps the real reason is the injustice of the trading whites. some of whom treat Africans much as we do aboriginal Americans. It is odd that the regiment sent from Barbadoes to help grind King COFFEE to powder is itself a colored regiment. White troops seem to be regarded by the British authorities as too precious to waste a second time in Ashautee. With the Transvaal, the Transkei, Basuto land, Afghanistan, Ashantee, and Ireland on her hands, England is keeping her War Office busy.

The Parliamentary Committee of the trades unions of England recently memorialized Mr. GLADSTONE, recommending reform of Irish land tenure as the proper means of reagrarian crime in Irelan coars ago there was as great a scare in England vertrades unions as there is now about the Land League. The Boycotting charged upon the Land League is matched in the Rattening and persecution of which the trades unions were accused. Accounts of the blowing up of the houses, and of the maiming or killing of men prescribed by the trades unions, were then circulated. At that time combination among workingmen to raise wages was punishable as onspiracy. In cases of breach of contract, the remedy against the employer was purely civil; out against the employed it was by a criminal action. Under rulings of the courts that trades unions, being combinations in restraint of trade, were illogal associations, a union could not enforce a claim for debt or punish a defaulting officer. When fairer legislation was enacted, the complaints of trades union outrages at once ceased.

What a mass of puffery will be let loose as soon as Gen. GARFIELD's Cabinet is officially announced! Remote newspapers are still re counting marvellous incidents in the past career of Major Goff, who went into Haves's Cabinet about a month ago and has less than a month to serve. If this amount of incense is burned for a man who has only two months patronage at his disposal, and leavings at that, we can fancy what may be done for a full bench of new officeholders who will have the spoils of the next four years to distribute.

A recent incident in the Senate furnishes fresh proof that a good deal of the schoolboy survives even in grave lawmakers whose

Snobs.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.-Whenever certain esidents of Philadelphia bave little else to do they get in a movement to glarify John Welsh, ex Minister to and, and the only American that ever held an office at \$17,500 a year and officially declared that the salary was too small for him.

These people have composed and signed a petition to the Pennsylvania Lerislature advising the Republican members to elect Mr. Welsh United States Sociator. In a feet note to the copies of this petition which were propared for the use of reportors, correspondents, and the newspaper press generally, Mr. Welsh's friends have thoughtfully added this piece of information. petitioners give employment to 60,000 people, while the disiness transacted by them exceeds \$120,000,000 per

How the Negro is Robbed of Money and Defrauded of Education.

the report of the State Superintendent of Schools of Missouri A wicked and malicious advantage is taken of the weakness and ignerance of the negre to shield the law breaker, while he uses the money drawn from him, sometimes in taxes, and apprepriated to his benefit by the late, as interpreted by the Supreme Court. The methods adopted for evading the law and excaping pin-ishment are wared and incentions. First there is a fall ure to enumerate a sufficient number of colored persons of actions age before the convening of the summal meet mg, when, since there were more than a sufficient numer residing in the district for years it is impossible to relieve the failure from the surpicion of lesign. After the annual moning, when the rectors are appealed to, they require the prediction of vidence that there are exteen colored residents of chool age. After this delay, they require time to "look sto the law." It takes a month or two to master this bill recently reported allows, in round numbers, \$330,000 more than is appropriated for the current year. No satisfactory explanation of this large increase has been given, or can be given, especially in the case of such indefensible items as those for cop-

SEWER GAS IN DWELLING HOUSES.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 9 .- All through the win-A Ventilating Engineer's Suggestions as to ter we have known a good deal about what was TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was going on at Mentor, for pilgrims to that politirecently called professionally, as a ventilating sal Mecca have been wont to stop here and talk things over while refreshing the inner man. engineer, to examine a dwelling in Brooklyn in which sewer gas was at times very offensive Besides this source of information, our lively Republicans pick up interesting intelligence from the Garfield headquarters on their own I found the main waste pipe supplied with a running trap, as it should be. I also found all branch waste pipes with a trap in each, as they should not be. There was a leaden trap in the

Platt, pressed Levi P. Morton very hard for the soil pipe of a water closet in an accessible place Treasury Department when they were at Menin the cellar. Sewer gas had been most offentor. It was a hopeless mission from the start, and they probably knew it. But they felt conaive in the cellar.

On examining the leaden trap above mento claim the Treasury for the State tioned, I found that a rat had gnawed a hole in which is foremost in population and wealth, the upper portion of the trap, on the discharge side, through which it could pass. and pays so large a share of the duties on imports, and handles three-quarters of the bonds By testing with a torch I found no current of of the Government. Though considering these

air through the rat hole either way, and no

offensiveness in the air of the cellar was detectable so long as no waste water was flowing but with every discharge of water into any of the waste pipes there would be a simultaneous escape of sewer gas from the rathole in the trap. The discharge of gas from the waste bipe was merely a puff, which coased after the waste water had flowed a few seconds.

Believing that the volume of escaping gas would prove to be commensurate with the volume of waste water suddenly discharged. I tested by discharging a good flow from a bath tub, and found the result as anticipated. The escape of gas into the cellar was proportionate, and was sufficient at each discharge of a full bath tub to seriously contaminate the atmosphere of the building.

I have frequently been called to buildings in which sewer gas escaped to such an extent into the cellar that it was very offensive, and found an escape for the gas at the junction of a perpendicular waste pipe with the main oblique one, occasioned by the latter settling in the soft earth in which is that been bedded.

Much of the sickness occasioned by sewer gas in dwellings my be traced to defects in waste offensiveness in the air of the cellar was de-

Mentor, that New York will have the Post Office

It was also understood when Cornell and Platt saw Garfield that New York would have two For many weeks every echo from Mentor has named Allison for the Treasury. There seems to be a hitch in Iowa about electing James F.

Wilson to fill out Allison's unexpired four years in the Senate, which was part of the original arrangement. But as Blaine wants Allison in the Cabinet he is pretty sure to go in, whatever be-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your I fully concur with yours that the fee system has always proved unsatisfactory, and principally because of My scheme provided for the navment of all fees into the ounty treasury, and did not interfere with the salary

pendicular waste pipe with the main oblique one, occasioned by the latter settling in the soft earth in which it had been bedded.

Much of the sickness occasioned by sewer gas in dwellings may be traced to defects in waste pipes similar to those described. Lead waste pipes similar to those described. Lead waste pipes and teaps should not be used where they are accessible to rais.

In a building properly plumbed there will be but one trap in waste pipes, and that will be in the main waste, forward of all lateral branches.

Traps in branch waste pipes, so generally used, are not only unnecessary, but they are a great cause of air contamination and mortality in dwellings which are claimed by experts to be plumbed in the best possible manner. In the absence of proper waste-pipe ventilation, and with the use of traps in all branch waste pipes, there is a continual escape into apartments of unwholesome odors and gases from said branch pipes back of the traps and from the surfaces of vessels with which they connect, slop hoppers, sinks, and so on, and the extent of contamination from these sources is, I am confident, sufficient to produce sickness in numerous instances, and death in not a few.

I have devoted more than forty years to architecture, and have made specialties of the allessential branches, heating, refrigerating, ventilation, drainage, and insulation. I found heating and ventilation inseparation as a motor for air supply, and my greatest achievements have been reached by the conjunctive use of the vacuum system as a preceding, or advance motor, supplemented by a more potent force from the rear by which to maintain in the building or apartment ventilated a plenum condition in the atmosphere of the building. The objects sought and attained by the joint use of the vacuum system as a preceding, or a constant pressure on the interior atmosphere, by which, with a proper adjustment of the scinding of energy and incidental control of the source of air supply and the maintaining of a constant pressure on the inter courts by suitable salaries, but I fear you have failed to note the wide differences between the duties and junc-tions of the Surrogate and those of other Judges. lected by him of the parties.

The Surrogate, in the filing of papers and entering and recording decrees, acts in the same capacity as the ous clerks are exclusively engaged in recording wills, &c. without charge to the parties interested, and in respect to such recording the Surrogate acts as Register.

The Surrogate receives and disturses over \$150,000 of (00), which involves constant supervision in respect to the sofficiency of the security and the collection of inter-For these services other than those which may be lenominated judicial. I am not able to see any good reason why the people at large should be taxed any vidual's deed or mortgage, for the entry of his judgment, or for the payment of the remium of insurance upon his dwelling. D. C. Catvin, Surrogate.

perpetually escapes for air instead of supplies, as they are in the use of the vacuum system of ventilation alone.

In ventilating on the vacuum system alone, a direct current is maintained from the point at which air enters an apartment to that at which it escapes, which sortously obstructs the proper diffusion of air and heat, besides drawing in air from casual'sources instead of provided ones.

In the use of a properly constructed ventilating apparatus, all air admitted to a building will enter by way of specially provided ingress openings, and all dust and floating matter in the air may be arrested before it enters the main tempering channel, through which all air entering the building at all seasons should pass. The perfect ventilation of a building cannot be attained unless all incoming air is forced into the tempering chamber and forced thence to the respective apartments and throughout them under pressure, and thence by way of an exhaust flue from each room to the mini exhaust shaft, the discharge of which should be into the open and above the highest portion of the building. The exhaust of air from a building may be materially augmented by heat in the exhaust shaft, but the main dependence should be on force exerted behind the incoming air, for reasons already stated, and they each constitute important factors in the art of ventilation.

By discarding the use of traps in waste pipes. not affect the fee chargeable for entering it, and

as recommended, and ventilating said pipes by branching from the upperside of the main waste pipe an exhaust ventilating pipe, and ex-tending it into and to the top of a heated ex-haust shaft, a draught will be continually ex-erted on the ventilating pipe, which will not only ventilate the waste pipes but also the apartments in which they respectively ter-minate.

with this arrangement it will be obvious that increases.

The aggregate product was as follows: Gold, \$33,522-182 sirer, \$40,000,004 head, \$5,742,500; copper, \$608,500. Third gross result, \$50,107,004.
Wells, Fargo & Co. of San Francisco, in their annual statement inder date of Dec. 31, 1880, turnish the followwith this arrangement it will be obvious that no sewer gas can possibly enter the building through waste pipes or the flatures to which they are attached, and the great advantage of converting all such pipes into reliable air exhausts, by which water closets and bath rooms, vary generally constructed without any regard to ventilation, are thoroughly ventilated, is reliably secured, and in a very simple and inexpensive manner.

dereshing facte: builder from the Cornstock Lode contains 50 42-100 ent. gold and 40 58-190 per cent. silver. Of the soluse builder from Newards, 37 50 100 per cent. was and so the whole product of the State 28 70-100 ent. was sold.

exports of cilver during the nast year to Japan, 1, India, the Straits &c., have been as follows. From simulton. \$24,980,987; from Margedies and Venice, 10,890, and Francisco, \$4,770,080. That, \$14,70,000, sinst \$40,980,900 yrun the same place on 1875,000, sinst \$40,980,900 yrun the same place on 1875. to ventilation, are thoroughly ventilated, is reliably secured, and in a very simple and inexpensive manner.

Several years! experience with the system of plumbing and ventilating recommended in four of the largest asylums for the insans in this country, and in many dwellings and other buildings, has proved that this method of wastepipe ventilation is, as as anitary measure, in practice all that it appears in theory. Of course, in order to secure the best results attainable, the relative proportions of parts of the apparatus and their adaptability to the form and dimensions of the building to which it is to be applied must be carefully studied and skilfully applied. This can rarely be accomplished in perfection by remodelling buildings; hence it should be embraced in the original plans of the architest, but, unfortunately, only a very small proportion of them understand the art of ventilation. This very important branch of architecture is, in a great degree, left with plumbers and other mechanics, who generally know little more about it than the average hol carrier.

J. Wilkinson.

Royal Dogs.

Royal Dogs.

Provide Babin Transcript.

Angusta, Empress of Germany, has received from the Empress of Japan a holiday gitt of heauting Japanese does. They arrived at the misce in charge of Japanese official, who had conveyed them all the way from Yeddo to Berlin, carefully packed in a handsome council, the interior of which was incorrously lined with siken cosmoon. Belied rice is "the chief of their flot," and grave Joints are enterstanded by the Berlin somegical authorities with respect to their acclimatization. The eminion saminal saniter, Spering, has seen commissioned by the Empress to take their portraits.

Mines at Midnight.

been received, he said, since the preparation of the statement made Saturday last, at which time some \$220,000
had been promised. The amount now reached over
\$46,100. In the same connection Mr. Cole amounted
that be line in received the subscription of H. K. a. Y.
H. Newral day ago the Secretary of the committee sent a
letter to Abrain S. Hewsit, earling his attention to the
first that lie did not appear about the roll as ever having
attended any of the meetings in the frommission or as
having taken any part whitaver in its affairs. He was
asked bodeclars his position. His bitter in reply was
real. He called attention to the letter which he had
sirend with Mr. Schnitz and Judge Histon, and said that
of course he could not resign a nosation which he had
inverseconised and which he believed he had never held.
The committee was divisited by its desire to recard Mr.
He will's hone committal better as a resignation. Most of
the genithmen present weemed auxilous is we regard it,
and a motion was made and recorded to accept it as a
resignation and to matify Mr. Hewsit that his pose was
vocant. Finally the matter was settled by retering to
a high course of the resignation as to whether Mr. Hewsit's letter can be regarded as a resignation. An old Ruby Hill miner, who has had fifteen

Young Wives.

From the Defroit Journal Of the women-or rather girls-married in rath (Courty during the last year unerter were just 9 years of age, but were 15, two were 14 and one only 3. Of the whole number married nearly one thru were

The Artesia Creek Appropriation.

Who lived upon a distant prairie; And not a creek or river ran, On any map that he could scan, Through all his district, wide and airy. But when he got to Washington

It was a Western Congressman

And learned the byways of the city. This statesman from the Western sun, A first-class, canvas-back committee He to the Chairman said one day: I vow it gives me, sir, the shivers,

To think of what my folks will say

For all their harbors and their rivers. Though ne'er a stream can use the cash. Unless by action strong and brash

I can appropriate and collect it. In all my district there is not A spring chair beate or magnesian And water never can be get For any purpose, sold or not, Except by boring wells artesian.

The Chairman said: "I thought you knew, My friend, what this committee's move meent. Any artesian well will do When our report is hurried through

By friends of mutual improvement So, when the grand report was made. To many millions it amounted, and in the total sum, that laid All previous figures in the shade, Artema Creek was largely counted.

BUNBEAMS.

-A sleeping car costs, on an average, about \$12,000 and earns about \$1,000 a month. Pretty

good profit. -A bill to revive the whipping post for

wife beaters is likely to pass the Indiana Legislature. I limits the punishment to twenty-five strokes on the ban back with a cat-o nine-fails.

Joaquin Miller's first wife is now Mrs. Thomas Logan. She is described as 35, with a thin wasted form, and a wealth of black hair. Her health is wasted form, he a week affected by her separation from het daughter, removed by Mr. Miller to a Canadian convent.

—There is a movement in St. Louis to

strictly enforce the Sunday law. By a provision of the set, Jews may work on Sunday if they religiously of serve Saturday. The Globe Democrat declares that, it is erfered with, it will employ Jews exclusively in get or

-" To me," writes the Rev. Phillips Brooks, in reply to an impeachment of his orthology the incarnation and the miracles which Christ Jesus is said to have wrought seem to be sublimely reasonable and contradicted by no knowledge of man or of the world which God has given us. I believe that they are

true historically, and most natural philosophic -The presence of the Prince of Wales at the marriage of Mr. Leopold Rottschild has caused much satisfaction in Jewish circles, as, following class speeches of the Crown Prince of Germany, it is regarded as a sign that there is no royal sympathy with the persocutions of the Jews. No English Prince has visited synagogue since 1800, when three of the royal dukes at

tended a service at one.

-Macon, Ga., is considerably exercised about a built that has taken possession of a vacanting near a school house, and makes the children's lives a burden to them. Macon has a clause in its city laws prohibiting cows from roaming the streets but nothing as said about buils. Hence these steers. The city fathers are gravely debating whether the bull can be abated on the ground that he is a nuisance.

-Patti appeared three times at Nice in the "Trovatore," "Sonnambula," and the "Barblere," She received the unprecedented sum of \$5,000 for each performance, and prices were raised in proportion, a seat n the pit costing \$6. She then went to Monte Carlo. To elebrate her arrival on the Riviera, Mme. Blanc prasented her with a diamond coronet, which cest \$10,000.

In September she is going on a six months' tour in the
United States. Miss Minnie Hauck does not appear to have met with success at Nice, for she was his

-The Boston Fish Bureau's report contains a table giving the number of larger vessels engaged in the New England cod fishery, crews, and quantity of fish caught during the year. The Massachusetts neg numbers 370, New Hampsbire 14, and Maine, 180; total for New England, 579 vessels, with 6,068 men. The total catch of fish by these vessels toots up 647,420 quintais. It is estimated that the small fishing boats on the case caught about 300,000 quintals of fish in addition to the above, so that the entire New England catch may be no down at about 1,000,000 quintals, which, at a low value tion, is estimated to be worth \$2,500,000.

-The Borough of Launceston, in Cornwall, is one of those which escaped the sweep of the Reform bill. It has been regularly bought and sold, like any other merchandise. Of recent years the Duke of Northumberland, who owned it, sold it to Mr. Campbell, who represented it in 1805. From him it passed to Fizz-william Dick, an Irish M. P., who inherited an immense fortune from his uncle, Quentin Dick, who returne I Judge Lopes, now of the English bench, his lawyer, as member he sold it to Col. Deakin, a brewer who made an ins-mense fortune by public houses in Manchester, and he first, and, when he was unseated for bribery, his so since have represented it.

-Phrenological chart of Mile. Bernhardt: Her amativeness is quite well developed, but not in a re markable degree. She would be capable of very ariest love, but only for a truly congenial object, and she would by no means be dependent upon this faculty for happing ness. Her philoprogenitiveness is very large. There could not well be a more devoted mother. To quote her own words, "J" adore her enfants," She has rather large adhesiveness, and should manifest great socialisity and friendliness; but, with her temperament, her attackments would not always be of the most enduring char-acter. Her continuity, as in the case of nearly all the French and Americans, is very deficient.

-Weld of Lullworth Castle, whose granduncle was a Cardinal, and who is the head of one of the oldest Roman Catholic houses in England, has gone into bankruptey from losses on the turf, on which he ran his horses under the name of Sherborne. The petitioning creditor in H. Morris, one of a pair of Jew brothers, who unite with the profession of horse racing that of bill dis-counting at the rate of from #0 to 80 per cent. They began their career as croupiers in a gambling hell in Frederick street, Dublin, and making a lucky purchase there of as Irish horse, Chanticleer, won the Chester cup and a large pot in stakes and betting. They then transferred then attentions to London, where they have ruined a large number of young turf tyres.

-Lord Carlingford, better known as Chichester Fortescue, and fourth husband of the late Countess of Waldegrave, will go out, it is said, as Govertor-General to India, in case Lord Ripon yields to the vigent pressure of Lady Repon and his physicians to return home. Lord Cartingtord was very good looking, at least up to 40, and younger than his wife. She never had hildren by any of her husbands, so that he, like his brother, Lord Clermont, to whom he is hely presumetry is hearless. He has estates in Louth and Armagh, in fre-land, of the value of £14,000 a year, and large property through his wife in England. He won some distinction at Oxford University, but is a heavy debater, and, though a gentlemanly looking and really a gentlemanly poage, is not a man of much callibre.

-An English lady, writing from her dahabeah on the Sim, of Asycot, on Jan 6 modes cheerful account of all things save the climate. Although at noonday they have to shut the cabin windows to ex clinto the glare of the sun, the fogs in the murning an heavy, and at broakinst the thermometer stants at 625 3ld dragomans declare that the Suez Canal has runed the climate of Egypt, and already the doctors are pointing to a place far away in the Soudan as the future of sort of the consumptive European in winter. The anciest Nile is troubled by the steamers of the ubiquitous Cook and from Khartoum to Cairo firsh the telegrams, which the Egyptians any are borne along the wires by the spirits of wicked Mussulmans, who after death an doomed for their sins to carry the unholy messages of

the Ginour. -The orders of chivalry at present in Existence number no fewer than 155, exclusive of service medals and war decorations, such as the Victoria and Iron Crosses. Ot all European sovereigns, the Kings of Spain and Prussia are the most copiously provided with the means of distinguishing those whom they may be light to honor, for the former can dispose of the teen and the latter of twelve orders of knighthood. France 100 sesses only one such order—the German Empire 2004 The most appient existing order is that of St. Andrew, a the Thistle, founded in the year 757, and the most models is the Takovo of Servia, the foundatory statules of which bear date the 15th of February, 1878. Among the 183 orders are ton exclusively bestowed upon in interes the fair sex. Six orders of chivalry derive their name from animals, only one of which, the dragon is a herable and imaginary beast. The remainder, for the most part ommemorate the fame of patron saints or impulprinces, only a few-conspictious among which are the British Garter, the Austrian Pinece, the Man of count of Rue, the Swedish Sword, and one or two mints over

their titles to more or less curious historical -A curious experiment has been tried in Germany for some months past with sources. Hirthd importation of five hogs from the United State at the part of Hemeriaven, from wholes they are alread in Hancever, finding a ready market at Brooken't. Septe burg Cassel, and other North German cities. Last and a decree was issued forbilding the importance of Aper-can chopped pork and samages into Germany I spirit bly on trichinatous grounds, and some 1125 or ers hit upon this mathed of exading the Act. who ers but upon this method of evaluate the act while add nothing about live hors. It was at this thoughputed many logs would lie upon the voyage ast many uses becoment rather unremoveration, a but a percent being the lowest that was thought probable thous-ence, however, has proved that the logister house of cent, which gave such an imprise to the methods that that a commany has been formed for the article of the ing large bairs for the arrivals at the prince bairs for the arrivals at the meriason which is to be the hos depent by Germany the animals and killed there and despatched into the internety tab.

The American hog has more fat substance and because than his forces. that a company has been formed for the put than his German relative, and a supression has been made to import a number, or German 144 (iii) Amerid for breeding purposes.

- Mr. Richard A. Prostor, says the London Tich has devoted his charles to the second in "Firteen" or "Book" Passe, and has the contract three or took learned arrives in the second in t tions in which the page a tony be intione in which the pace that we had dealers to attempt its month of these binness that machair are admined with that machine. The so makes on the upon a strange law of relation between the variety aparts and the month of the control of the contro read the box in the designary way be appearanced as the from 18 for the part than 18 for the second and the comme before 1, 2, 3, and 4, a force as them 18 to mean 18 the mean force is all them are undisplacements, because a comme before 1 at months to follow them. See according to it is the number of days because at a value block sain one of the even burst out it me, before in the bottom birst out it is to make the part of the according to a rather bottom birst out in the present the according to the part of the case if the number of days and the expent block out in an unaversal covers, and the expent block or in an unaversal. uneven, and the variant block be in an unaventiwhere the displacements are uneven, and the last the vacant block even, or size to as, the problem is unbid-